The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 14, NO. 20. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1924. WHOLE NO. 695.

LABOR IS UPHELD IN ITS ANTI-INJUNCTION CONTEST

United States Senator Pepper's address on "Injunctions in Labor Disputes" at Philadelphia before the nation's lawyers should command the attention of every citizen who would maintain the integrity of our judiciary.

The address is additional proof that the policy of incorrectly interpreting labor's grievance will no longer suffice.

The self-satisfied gentry who would flippantly dismiss labor's complaint have failed. It will require this element to read Senator Pepper's statement:

"In the senate one quickly becomes aware of the existence throughout the country of a sentiment on this subject which, if unchecked, might easily develop into a revolutionary sentiment."

Senator Pepper indorses labor's agitation against the injunction. He says:

"As long as the enlightened sense of the community fails to recognize the difference between the self-protection of an industrial class and mere wanton conspiracy to injure property and business, just so long judges who have power in their hands are likely to use it when urged thereto by the owners of property and the business or by the official representative of the government of which the judges are themselves a part.

"THE PROBLEM IS NOT PRIMARILY THE PROBLEM OF CHANGING THE POINT OF VIEW OF FEDERAL JUDGES, BUT OF DETERMINING WHAT THE ATTITUDE TOWARD ORGANIZED LABOR IS GOING TO BE.

"IN THE LAST ANALYSIS THE ATTITUDE OF THE COMMUNITY WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE WORKERS THEMSELVES."

What friends of the labor injunction may not consider judges immune from criticism, let Senator Pepper again be cited:

"TO MAINTAIN SUCH CONFIDENCE (in our judiciary) IT WE NOT CONFINE THE COURTS TO THE SPHERE IN WHICH THE CREATORS OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM INTENDED THEM TO LIVE AND MOVE AND HAVE THEIR BEING?"

Has labor ever made its indictment of court usurpation more distinct than does this constitutional authority?

Were injunction advocates ever more distinctly told that they must distinguish between "the self-protection of an industrial class and mere wanton conspiracy to injure property and business"?

The address gives no consolation to the injunction judge and his defenders. It sustains labor's opposition and gives warning that that policy is undermining our judicial system.

The viciousness and evil consequences of this writ is being understood by many thoughtful citizens. To extend that knowledge is the duty of labor.

Our courts must be confined "to the sphere in which the creators of our constitutional system intended them to live and move and have their being."

The labor injunction is a denial of government by law. The two systems cannot survive. One must yield. History proves that unchecked power eventually engulfs all.

The injunction judge is no exception to this historic truth. Senator Pepper realizes this. He said judges "who have power in their hands are likely to use it."

A judiciary is necessary for a free people. In its essence this system is an arbitration board to which society and its units present their complaints and ask that same be adjusted.

The method of this board has behind it constitutional pledges and centuries of custom that have grown out of the experiences and the necessities of the people.

The high purpose of our judicial system is being subordinated. Those who would subjugate labor make the court their tool.

Through the injunction writ political guarantees are set aside and a large element of the populace placed at the mercy of judges who make law and interpret and enforce same.

In its contest against this system the workers not only fight for their rights, but they battle for government by law and to save the judiciary from itself.

Government by injunction must go.

It is within the power of labor to hasten its day of doom.

"PICKETING IS LAWFUL"; ERECTORS ARE CHECKED

New York, Aug. 2.—Supreme Court Justice Lydon has refused the Iron league's request for an anti-picketing injunction against striking iron workers, who have been on strike since last May to enforce a higher wage rate. Only members of the Iron league, employing 1,200 iron workers, have refused to grant the new rate or recognize the union.

Justice Lydon would not accept the Iron league's generalizations that threats and intimidations have been used against its strikebreakers.

"There is no evidence of probative force in the many affidavits to show that the pickets on the different jobs have been guilty of any violence or have in any way substantially interfered with the plaintiff's business," said the court.

The iron workers charged that the employers do not come into court with clean hands, as the steel trust and their conspiracy against the union by granting them a rebate of $6 a ton on steel erected by non-unionists.

Judge Lydon did not overlook the workers' charge, which, he said, does show point that a conspiracy does exist, and, if established "would be decisive of the fact that the plaintiffs are not entitled to come into equity for relief."

The Iron league's injunction plea is an incident in its long opposition to the Structural Iron Workers' union. The league is backed by the National Erectors' association and other anti-union forces. League employers have sued President Morrin of the international union and other officials for $5,000,000 damages. The unionists have filed a counter suit and set up, as one of their complaints the conspiracy charges above referred to.

Pending a hearing of the cases in the early fall the employers asked for an injunction against picketing, which is now refused.

"Picketing is lawful when lawfully conducted," said Justice Lydon. "I do not find any charges in the affidavits which would sustain a finding that pickets exceeded their rights as such," he said.

"There are some vital issues in the case raised by the defendants, and it may be that the defendants' contention—that the plaintiffs do not come into court with clean hands—may be sustained upon the trial.

"The papers before me create a doubt in my mind as to the right of the parties: First, as to whether the defendants are overstepping the powers which the law gives to them, and, secondly, whether the plaintiffs are in such a situation that they are entitled to equitable relief.

"When such a doubt exists the arm of the court will not be stretched out to aid the plaintiffs and I give to the case the dependency of the action, all of the relief which they seek and may be obtained by final judgment."

SCHOOL TEST WOULD REVIVE CASTE SYSTEM

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Advocates of so-called "intelligence tests" in the public schools of this city are applying the principles of the Hindu caste system, declares the Chicago federation of labor. Opposition to the "platoon" system and the "junior high" school is also recorded.

In opposing the "intelligence tests," the unionists refer to a report on this subject issued by the local board of education:

"The results of the test given in the army indicate that the amount of mental ability required for the various vocations, highest to lowest, is as follows: Professional and business, clerical, skilled trades, semi-skilled trades, unskilled labor."

"The alleged 'mental levels,' representing natural ability, it will be seen, correspond in a most startling way to the social levels of the group named," the trade unionists say.

"It is no thought that the relative social positions of each group are determined by an irresistible natural law. The report is evidently designed to furnish evidence of the existence of such natural law. The report asserts that the 'intelligence tests' applied to pupils in the Chicago high schools show that the pupils of higher mental ability select the more difficult courses in school, while the pupils of lower mental ability select the technical and commercial courses, and those selecting the two-year vocational courses show lowest ability.

"The selection of courses is naturally determined very largely by the social and economic status of the pupil. The boy whose family requires his services as a wage earner at the age of 16 will, probably, select a two-year commercial or industrial course. The girl whose family can afford to keep her in school until she is approximately 18 years of age, will most likely select a four-year commercial course, while the pupil whose economic status permits will prepare to enter a college or university. There again the so-called 'mental level,' ascertained by the 'intelligence tests,' correspond in an astounding exactness with their social and economic status of the family.

"Has a new natural law been discovered which binds each individual to a place in society and against which protest or struggle is hopeless? Are the 'intelligence testers offering something new?

"The fact is that they have brought into America the ancient doctrine of caste and are advocating, under the authority of public school boards, precisely the same philosophy of life as governs the Hindu caste system, under which, by alleged divine or natural law, the people are organized according to the occupations for which they are supposed to be fitted—the merchant in the merchant caste, the teamster in the caste of the teamster, the carpenter in the carpenters' caste, and so on through the long list of occupations. This philosophy challenges the political philosophy of the American nation and defying the basic principles of every religion of the western world. Do they know what they are doing? The answer may be found in the following quotation from a statement by Dr. G. B. Cutten, president, Colgate university, Hamilton, New York:

"'It may be interesting to speculate concerning the effect of mental tests upon the problem of democracy. Those of high intelligence will be directed into lines of occupation which call for leadership. Those mentally will naturally be placed in the professions, and in leading positions in industry, commerce and politics. Each person will then be directed on a scale of intelligence down to those whose work is of the most routine character of which an imbecile is capable. But what effect will this have on our so-called democracy? It must inevitably destroy universal adult suffrage by disfranchising all but at least 25 per cent of the adults—those whose intelligence is so low as to be incapable of comprehending the significance of the ballot. On the other hand, it will throw the burden and responsibility of the government where it belongs, those of the intelligence, and we come back again to the rule of the aristocracy—this time, the real and total aristocracy. For its own salvation the state must assume the obligation and responsibility of selecting this intellectual aristocracy, and, having selected it, see that it is properly trained.'

"Thus it is apparent," continues the Chicago federation of labor, "that the principles of the Hindu caste system are consciously and deliberately being urged for application in American life by the advocates of the so-called 'intelligence tests'."

The trade unionists point out that the army test is greatly over-rated. It was first presumed to have ascertained the natural mental levels of the groups tested. Later it was found that this assumption is erroneous and that little more than educational levels had been disclosed. Yet the Chicago board of education clings to the error and circulates it among the people, the unionists say.

"SPECIAL PRIVILEGE" SHOWN BY SISAL SUIT

New York, Aug. 2.—The extortionate profits that monopoly makes possible is shown in a government suit against the sisal trust.

Farmers are forced to pay more than $3,000,000 a year in increased prices for their binder twine because of the monopolized sisal, it is claimed.

México is the only country in which sisal is produced in sufficient quantities to supply the United States. Prior to 1919 Mexican sisal planters sold their product to binder twine manufacturers in the United States under conditions of competition. At that time the New York price of sisal was 5½ cents a pound. A corporation was formed to take over the entire Mexican product, and New York prices were increased at one time to 19 cents a pound. Mexican planters were then paid 4 to 7 cents a pound.

The promoters also organized the Sisal sales corporation which receives 6 per cent on gross sales. In one year the sales corporation realized a profit of more than $900,000 on an original investment of $1,500.

LOGGING COMPANIES CAUSE FOREST FIRES

Vancouver, British Columbia, Aug. 2.—The provincial government is conscripting workers to fight forest fires. They are being paid 25 cents an hour for risking life and limb. The government also spends large sums of money educating tourists on the danger of forest fires, but never a word is said to the timber barons, who are largely responsible for these fires, declares the Labor Statesman.

The logging companies make no effort to clear the slashings after they cut the timber. During the summer months these slashings are as dry as tinder, if they were made conducive to forest fire losses in this province would be materially reduced.

This practice manifests the government's interest in property to its disregard of human lives. Last year fifty persons made forfeit for deaths in the timber industry because of speeding-up systems, but no action has been taken by the authorities.

TEXTILE WAGES CUT

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Textiles has been the chief victim of wage cuts in the industrial recession that has been developing in this state the past several months, according to the state department of labor. Wages have been cut over $2 weekly in the cotton, carpet and knitting mills.

JOHN A. VOLL IS DEAD; WAS OLD-LINE UNIONIST

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—John A. Voll, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' association, died at Atlantic City following an attack of acute indigestion. He was stricken in the early evening and relief could never be recovered from the attack. Mrs. Voll went to her husband's bedside about 3 o'clock in the morning and found him dead.

Mr. Voll was born in Zanesville, Ohio, 56 years ago. He was an official of the glass bottle blowers for 20 years, and moved to this city in 1917 when he assumed the presidency of the association on the death of Denis A. Hayes. At the recent convention of the organization he was elected president for his eighth term.

He took an active part in the general trade union movement and served on many committees in connection with the A. F. of L. activities. At the time of his death he was a member of the social insurance committee of the A. F. of L., which was appointed to investigate this subject. He was an A. F. of L. representative in the Australian labor mission.

Mr. Voll served as president of the Ohio state federation of labor several terms and was instrumental in securing passage of the Ohio workmen's compensation law and other social legislation in that state. He had a fine record of consistent trade unionism. He is survived by his widow, a son and a married daughter. The funeral was held at Zanesville.

HIGH-CLASS MOBBERS TERRIFIED STRIKERS

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The terrorizing of Harrison (Ark.) railroad shop men and the handing of one razor is described at length in a book by Rev. J. K. Farris, who was located in Harrison at the time. The book is declared "an amazing revelation" by Editor Martin of the Blacksmiths' Journal.

The clergyman shows that the mob was instigated by railroad officials who used this method to break a peaceful strike. Gregg, one of the strikers, was hanged by the mob from a railroad bridge after his home was riddled by shots.

The background of the mob was a mass meeting of citizens who called on all business men to declare for the anti-union shop.

Editor Martin compares the failure of Daugherty and his department of justice to act in this case with his injunctions hurled at the shop men when business interests were affected.

STATES' RIGHTS PLEA RIDICULED BY JONES

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2.—Jerome Jones, editor of the Journal of Labor, riddled the Georgia general assembly for its refusal to pass the federal child labor amendment, on the ground that this would violate the principle of states' rights.

"The application of the principle of states' rights," said Editor Jones, "is very much like a wooden ball with a rubber string attached—it is put in motion and made to appear and disappear at the will of the operator.

"We are told that these states' rights sions and bosses "should apply on the week in which they are earned and should be confined to such period."

PLASTERERS WIN

Denver, Aug. 2.—After a week's strike union plasterers won their demand for increased conditions. A two-year contract calls for $12 a day, union recognition, and extra pay for overtime.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD HAS DESTROYED ITSELF

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The railroad labor board is challenged by the railroad brotherhoods, and representatives of these organizations refuse to recognize subpoenas to testify in their dispute with western carriers.

The workers are especially resentful at Chairman Hoover of the board because of his leanings toward the railroads. The chairman has carried this favoritism to the point of suggested a law against railroad strikes at a recent meeting of railroad officials in New York city.

The workers are now ignoring the board and its orders. They say the purpose of the board is to defy negotiations.

"The employes refuse to submit their controversies to the so-called decision of the board, not only because the action of the board, by permission, is void, but also because the board is not an impartial tribunal," representatives of the workers' organizations declare. It has repeatedly and gratuitously made public attacks on representatives of the employes and on the policies of their organization, and has disqualified himself as an arbitrator.

The cost of submitting controversies to the board is very large; a decision of the board is not binding; the board is not authorized to force employes have the right (recently announced by the United States circuit court of appeals in Pennsylvania) to refuse to contest a matter before the labor board.

"Therefore, the attempt of the board by indirect means to compel them to submit a controversy to the board is an unlawful usurpation of power of the board and a violation of the constitutional rights of employes and of their representatives.

"Up to date the carriers have refused to hold conferences, and in so doing are violating the requirements of the transportation act. The plain duty of the board is to annul its order assuming jurisdiction, and to direct the individual carriers to hold legal conferences with the representatives of their employes."

UNIONISTS MOBBED; AIDED LEAD WORKERS

West Baden, Ind., Aug. 2.—Ordered out of Flat River, Mo., by a mob, trade unionists told the story of this outrage to George Van Fleet, conciliator of the federal department of labor.

A. F. of L. Organized Flood, Edward Carbine, representing the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International union, and two local members of organized workers, were ordered out by the mob's fury, when a newly formed union of lead workers struck rather than continue employment where rocks fell from the roof of the mine.

Complaint was first made to Governor Hyde regarding conditions in the Flat River lead mines. The chief mine inspector visited the mines. The union deputized two men to point out the dangerous places, but they were denied admittance to the property and were discharged. The failing rock continued, and the miners suspended work.

At the hearing held by Conciliator Van Fleet the unionists made affidavits that an orderly parade of the strikers was stopped by a mob armed with high-powered rifles, and the marchers turned back while the sheriff of the county watched the proceedings and officials of the lead company encouraged the mob.

Later the unionists were told to leave that section if they value their lives.

LOCAL LUMBER TRUST HALTS HOME BUILDING

Washington, Aug. 2.—A lumber combine in St. Louis, Mo., is responsible for a housing shortage in that city, according to Jesse W. Barrett, attorney general of Missouri.

Mr. Barrett is urging the federal trade commission to outlaw the "listing" system of the St. Louis Millmen's association. The bureau estimates the amount of woodwork required for construction work in that city, so that the 17 members of the association have only to compete on prices.

In testifying before the commission, Dr. Francis Walker, chief economist of the federal trade commission, said that competition has ceased to be as well as quantity. He explained that the way competition is carried on in business is as important as the freedom with which it might be conducted.

The St. Louis "listing" bureau, according Dr. Walker, would remove the incentive to skillful computation of the amount of wood required for particular jobs and would encourage competition between various mills as to which could fill the job with the lowest quantity of lumber.

POSTPONE TRAIN CONTROL

Washington, Aug. 2.—The interstate commerce commission has indefinitely suspended its order that automatic train control systems be installed on 42 railroads.

The railroads claim that this control is not developed to justify the large outlay of money needed to install it and that further tests should be made.

NEW YORK WORKERS GAIN

New York, Aug. 2.—After a 10-days' strike the Exhibition Employes' union secured union recognition and raised wages from 62½ cents an hour to 75 cents. The 44-hour week will continue, as will time and one-half for overtime.

TRICKY POLITICIANS BAR ALABAMA VOTERS

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 2.—Citizens of this state are greatly interested in the fall elections, but they find that if they did not register after the last election, they are liable to be disfranchised.

The county commissioners may order a registration at any county seat, but not within 60 days of an election.

If those in control intended to make it an difficult matter for citizens to vote, they have succeeded most admirably. In other states the voter registers just prior to election when public interest is aroused. In this state registration is provided in the various precincts between November 1 and January 1 and at the county site January 1 to January 5. This brings registration almost immediately following an election, when popular interest has subsided.

This legislation is in line with an act passed by the last legislature providing that the successful candidate for presidential nominee in the state-wide primaries shall be privileged to nominate delegates to the national convention. Hence when Senator Underwood picked his 24 delegates.

DECENT LABOR LAWS USED AS BOGEY MAN

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 2.—"Your business is going to be still further interfered with, hampered and uncalled-for legislation," shrieks C. C. Gilbert, secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, in calling for contributions of at least $10 from every firm to "prevent the enactment of such unjust, unfair, criminal legislation" that is urged by labor.

The program that this spokesman for business calls "criminal" follows: Repeal of law creating the state public utilities commission; enactment of a qualification law for miners; 8-hour day for women and minors; protection of workers in the erection of buildings; improved workmen's compensation law; free textbooks for public schools; outlaw the use of healthdestroying paint; and the abolition of the convict contract system; and abolition of child labor.

COMPANY-OWNED TOWN WILL HEAR UNIONISM

Olympia, Wash., Aug. 2.—At its annual convention here, the state federation of labor voted to hold its next convention at Kelso. This is a challenge to the anti-union policy of the company-owned town of Longview, near Kelso. Unionists at the latter place are resisting the non-union wage program of the Long-Bell company, one of the biggest lumber firms on the coast.

Kelso delegates told the convention of the company's efforts to strangle unionism. Contractors are forced to operate under a long-hour, low-wage conditions that threaten to extend beyond the boundaries of the company town.

SHIP COMPANY WRECKED

New York, Aug. 2.—The receiver for the Ward line of steamships has filed a suit for $20,000,000 against the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies steamship lines, known as the Agwi. After acquiring 93 per cent of the Ward stock the Agwi unlawfully diverted its funds for the benefit of Agwi oil ventures, and to vote large dividends to the Agwi board of directors, it is charged. As a result the Ward line, once prosperous, is now in the hands of a receiver and has a deficit of $2,000,000.

WORKING GIRLS JAILED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 2.—Two girl strikers and two male strikers have been sentenced to 30 days in jail, and 90 days, respectively, by Circuit Judge Church for alleged violation of his injunction.

The strikers are employed at the Boone woolen mills, a notorious low-wage establishment. The conviction of the strikers was arrested on a forgery charge and kidnaped into Iowa, by the corporation's detectives.

The company is attempting to enforce the "yellow dog." This is a contract which requires that the worker who signs the document agrees not to join a union or interest others in a union while he is employed.

Such a contract an employe is forced to sign under economic pressure. It is no different from one signed at the point of a gun, said Editor Reagan of the Tri-City Labor Review.

"Just imagine, if you can, the case reversed," the labor editor said, "Suppose the Boone woolen mills was dead and the Boone woolen mills was deluged with orders, when the workers, 100 per cent members of a union, called the management sign a contract that he will not join the Garment manufacturers' association or the non-union relations. Do you imagine a contract obtained under these conditions would be legal?"

WILKERSON IS BUSY; HAS INJUNCTION MILL

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Federal Judge Wilkerson's court is the busiest labor injunction mill in these parts. This judge held that the right to quit work is not absolute and conditions could arise when an exercise of the right to quit would be a conspiracy.

After this interpretation of "Americanism" the judge enjoins striking poultry handlers, commission drivers, and chauffeurs.

OPPOSE RAIL BOARD

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 2.—The United States railroad labor board has failed to function with any degree of fairness to employes and should be abolished, declared Alexander Nesbitt, president of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, in session here. The Howell-Barkley bill is now pending in congress, was approved. The convention pledged its support to the federal child labor amendment.

BRICK MEN ENJOINED

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Carter brick yard management locked out its employes to enforce the open shop policy and has now secured an injunction. Last fall a company "union" was organized, but the workers joined the trade-union movement.

HEAVY OIL PROFITS

New York, Aug. 2.—A profit of $1,654,566 for the first six months of this year is reported by the Simms Petroleum company. This is two and one-half times the profits in the same period last year.

SUPERPOWER REPORT ISSUED BY HOOVER

Washington, Aug. 2.—An extension of the use of electricity, and the saving of 50,000,000 tons of coal annually, figure a report by the engineering subcommittee of the northeastern superpower committee, headed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

The report covers the outstanding features of the superpower development now contemplated for the northeastern section of the country. In this area there are nearly 200 companies engaged in power production and distribution. It is stated that great economies could be affected if these were interconnected.

Such interconnection, according to the engineers, will reduce reserve equipment, "better average load factor through pooling of daily and seasonal load variation and wide diversification of use through increased industrial consumption," and more security in power supply against interruption by many causes. It would make possible the use of secondary water power which arises from the seasonal flow of streams and thus bring into production a larger quantity of water power than would otherwise be possible.

RENEW BUREAU PROBE

Washington, Aug. 2.—Senator Watson of Indiana failed to check an inquiry into the internal revenue bureau. Senator Cousens, his party colleague, lined up with the minority Democratic members and voted to continue the probe. Senator Watson is chairman of the committee but gave notice he would resign. The other members let it be known that this would not affect the probe.

ENTER UNION FOLD

Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 2.—After operating on the anti-union basis for five years Kleier & Sons, furriers, have signed an agreement with the Fur Workers' union.

EDITOR DEFIES BIASED COURT IN LONG CONTEST WITH GREED

Santa Fe, N. Mex., Aug. 2.—The state supreme court has released Editor Carl C. Magee on a $3,000 bond until it passes on the legality of Judge Leahy's jail sentence of Magee for contempt of court.

Governor Hinkle pardoned the editor, but the sheriff refused to recognize the pardon on the ground that the papers were irregularly prepared. The case was then carried to the supreme court.

Magee asked Judge Leahy to assign another judge to try the contempt charge against him, but the court refused. The editor then published a signed editorial in his paper, in which he said:

"This is the same chance with Judge Leahy that a lamb has with a butcher. The worst trouble is that I can't recognize Leahy's mockery as a court of justice. Leahy's court isn't a court. It is a slaughterhouse. No doubt whether a case, civil or criminal, has been decided there on its merits in 15 years.

"When I attack Leahy my enemies accuse me of attacking the courts. But I am not. Courts are the very foundation of our liberties. I haven't any respect for Leahy's court and I refuse to pretend that I have. To do so is to help perpetuate the awful conditions that prevail, to lend a servile knee and cease to criticize the gang in this state that has made such a condition possible."

Editor Magee has waged a long fight against special interests in this state. His attack has included Albert M. Fall, former secretary of the interior.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Carl C. Magee, New Mexico editor, who is resisting contempt of court charges in that state, pleads the senate oil investigating committee the "lead" that uncovered loans of $100,000 and $25,000 to Secretary of the Interior Fall by Doheny and Sinclair.

These loans had not been revealed until Magee came to this city and told the senate committee of Fall's sudden prosperity and the improvements that were being made on his ranch. The Magee revelations were followed by dramatic admissions by Doheny and Sinclair that they loaned money to Fall "on account of" the interior. From then on the oil probe became dramatic.

Magee told the senate committee when he criticised the state land office in New Mexico, Fall said to him, "Magee, you're going to break you." Later, testified Magee, Fall and others "got him" by forcing him to sell his newspaper, the Morning Journal, the banks refusing further credit. Subsequently Magee started another paper, the New Mexico State Tribune, in which appeared the editorial that aroused Judge Leahy.

REAL ESTATE PROMOTERS WRECK FINANCIAL FIRM

New York, Aug. 2.—The Commonwealth finance corporation, a $10,000,000 concern, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The corporation bought third and fourth mortgages on Washington property from a real estate concern in that city that has been under investigation by a government board.

The Washington firm organized dummy corporations in its cities. Stenographers and bookkeepers were presidents and board of directors. A $200,000 property was purchased for its full value and then "sold" to a dummy corporation, when the price would be increased by another mortgage placed on the property. Rents were increased, while the speculators blamed labor for high rents.

The Commonwealth finance corporation bought the third and fourth mortgages. It is stated that the corporation lost $1,500,000 by these financed financial methods.

FARMERS OPPOSE JAPS

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 2.—Representatives of farmers organized farmers in this county have unanimously declared against the establishment of a Japanese colony in the Ozark mountain country. The state legislature will be asked to make it unlawful for Japanese to own land in Missouri.

WARD BAKING CO. PROSPERS

New York, Aug. 2.—For the first six months of the present year the Ward Baking company reports a net profit of $1,856,341. This is at the rate of nearly $3,000,000 annually. In the first six months last year the company made a net profit of $1,423,469. The Ward concern is attempting to operate on the anti-union basis and is opposing the Bakery Workers' union.